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THE LANDS OF EDWARD JONES AND COMPANY IN
MERION.

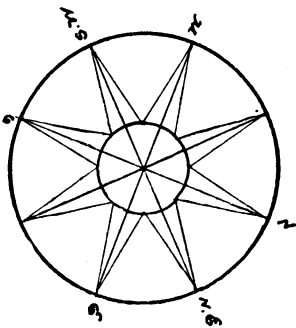
BY BENJAMIN H. SMITH.

An original draft and return of survey on file among the records at Harrisburg, a copy of which is herewith reproduced, is of interest and value as showing the first subdivisions of the tract the outlines of which are represented on Holme's map of the Province of Pennsylvania and designated as the land of "Edward Jones and Compan^y 17 Families," and on the original draft of the Welsh Tract "Edward Joans and Company Containg 2500 acres being 17 devisions." Attached to the draft is the certificate of David Powell, deputy surveyor, to the effect that the land was "laid out and subdivided" 1 mo. 25, 1684, in pursuance of a warrant from the Surveyor-General dated the 24th day of the same month. We have some evidence, however, that the tract was subdivided nearly two years earlier by Charles Ashcom, then a deputy surveyor, for a note below the certificate reads "first p War^t per me dat^d 24th 6^{mo} 82 directed to C Ashcom" and "After p War^t from y^e Gov^r dat^d 22^d 1^{mo} 83." In a letter from Edward Jones to John ap Thomas, dated "Skoolkill River y^e 26th of y^e 6 mo 1682," the first survey by Ashcom is evidently the one referred to in the following passage :

"Y^e name of town lots is called now Wicoco ; here is a Crowd of people striving for y^e Country land, for y^e town lot is not divided, & therefore we are forced to take up y^e Country lots. We had much adoe to get a grant of it, but it Cost us 4 or 5 days attendance, besides some score of miles we traveled before we brought it to pass. I hope it will please thee and the rest yt are concerned, for it hath most rare timber, I have not seen the like in all these parts, there is water enough beside. The end of each lot will be on a river as large or larger than the Dye at Bala, it is called Skool Kill River. I hope the Country land will within

	No. 796	No. 797	No. 798
Van Rees	153 ^{d/14}	396 ps	John Watkins 76 ⁰⁰ / ₁₂
1. Williams.	76 ⁰⁰ / ₁₂		388 ^{ps}
M.S.: W	796 ps		

The Citty Liberty



20th of y^o 3^d mo. 84.

$$\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 48 \\ 16 \\ 64 \\ \hline 224 \end{array}$$

According to a Map from Capt. Thomas Holmes Surveyor General. Bearing date the 24th of 2^d 18th mo. 1844
 directed unto me for the subdividing of 2500 Acres of Land for Edward James McCarty upon the
 west side of Black Hool above Falls Conspicuous unto the City clearly & theyor laid out and distributed the said
 quantity of Land ^{2500 1/2 mo} in the before mentioned place and unto every man by proportion as by these several figures doth
 now at large there are with their bounds and courses entered in ye a^d figure by a scale of 60 perch in an inch,
 J. A. Howell

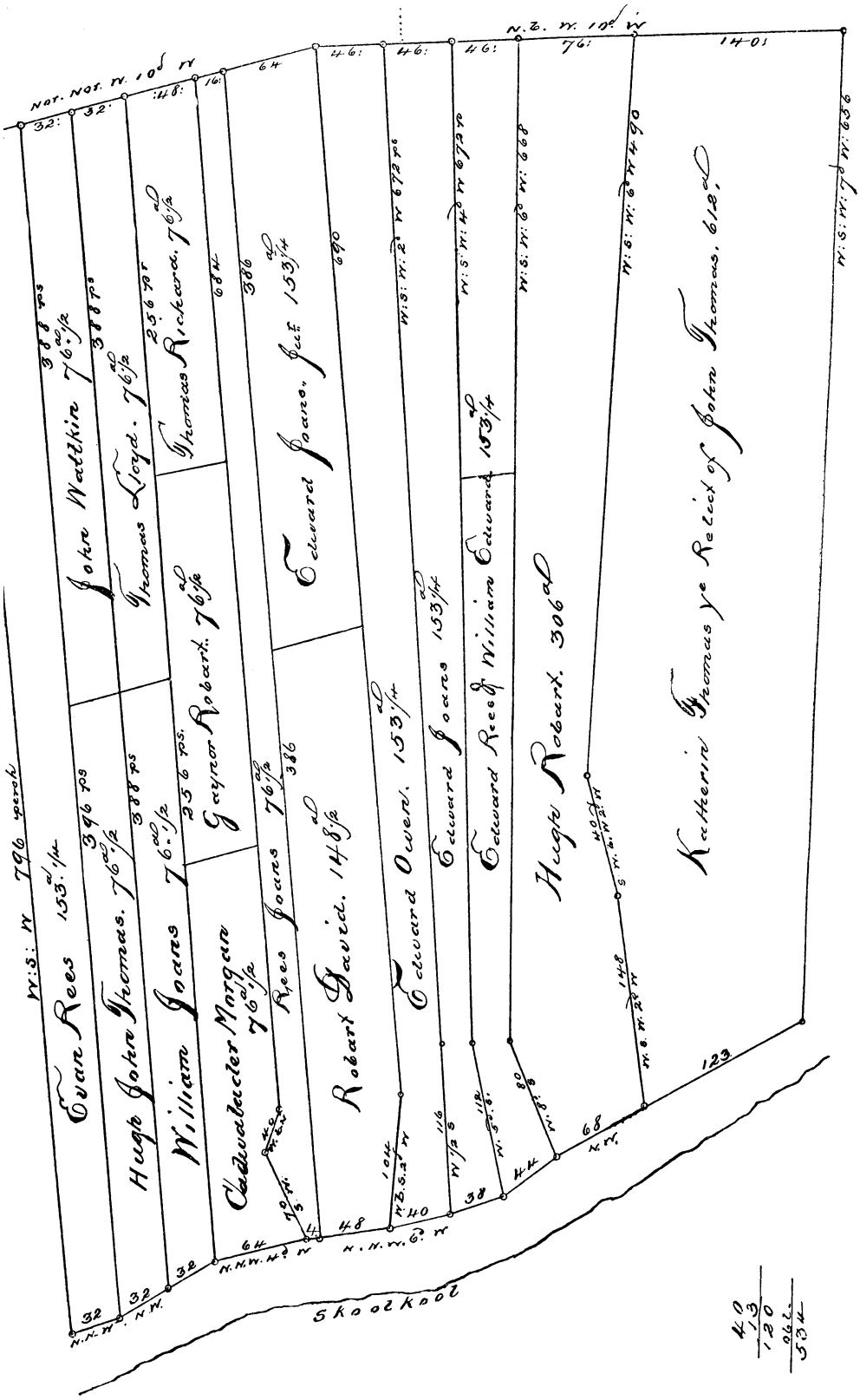
Send up West per mail. 24th June 82. direct to Ashcom
After 90 West from ye 600th dated 22nd June 83. ye further when, Chas ad to pay,

N.S. N 796 speech

Charles Lloyd

Thomas Lloyd

92
140
308



V a k a n t L a n d

40
123
120
534

this four days [be] surveyed out. The rate for surveying 100 Acres [is] twenty shilling, but I hope better orders will be taken shortly about it."

At the date of this letter the summer was far advanced and the settlers were naturally anxious to have their allotments located as soon as possible. Owing to this urgency, it is likely that the original lines were hastily run and imperfectly marked on the ground, to correct which the subsequent warrants were obtained and the Powell survey of 1684 executed. Although several changes in title had been made prior to that date, they are not noted on the draft. It shows seventeen divisions, the several areas of which practically agree with the allotments called for in the original deeds to the seventeen grantees. Hence we may safely conclude that this draft shows the original subdivision that was being made on the ground, while Edward Jones was writing that "each lot will be on a river as large or larger than the Dye at Bala."

The seventeen persons¹ concerned in this purchase had their homes in the neighborhoods of Bala and Dolgelly, Merionethshire, Wales, and besides being neighbors and friends, were more or less connected by ties of blood and intermarriage. Prominent and respected citizens in their own country, those who came to Pennsylvania took a leading part in the development of the new colony, and many of their descendants have borne distinguished names in literature, science, and public affairs. Being all, by conviction, Quakers, and having suffered for many years much annoyance, loss of property, and even imprisonment by reason of the severe laws against non-conformists, they were among the first to appreciate and welcome the "Concessions or Constitucons" published by William Penn July 11, 1681. In accordance therewith they subscribed one hundred pounds for the purchase of five thousand acres to be allotted and set out in the Province of Pennsylvania. The deeds of

¹ For biographical and genealogical notices of these first settlers of Merion, see Dr. Levick's papers in PENNA. MAG., Vol. IV. pp. 301, 471, and Glenn's "Merion in the Welsh Tract."

44 *The Lands of Edward Jones and Company in Merion.*

lease and release are dated September 16–17, 1681, the grantees named being John Thomas, of Llaithgwn, and Edward Jones, of Bala, who afterwards executed deeds, or declarations of trust, to the other contributors and to each other, covenanting to release and confirm the proportion of land to which each was entitled by reason of his contribution, as soon as the five thousand acres should be laid out.

The following is a list of the contributors in the order in which their names appear on the draft, with the dates of their deeds, amounts subscribed, and the number of acres to which each was entitled.

		£	s.	d.	Acres.
1.	John Thomas, of Llaithgwn . . . Apr. 1, 1682	25	0	0	1250
2.	Hugh Roberts, of Kiltalgarth . . Feb. 28, 1681	12	10	0	625
3.	William ap Edward, of Ucheldre Apr. 1, 1682	3	2	6	156½
4.	Edward Rees, of Kiltalgarth . . Apr. 1, 1682	3	2	6	156½
5.	Edward Jones, of Bala . . . Apr. 1, 1682	6	5	0	312½
6.	Edward Owen, of Doleysse . . Apr. 1, 1682	6	5	0	312½
7.	John ap Edward, of Nant Lleidiog Mch. 18, 1681	6	5	0	312½
8.	Robert David, of Gwernevel Is- mynydd Mch. 18, 1681	6	5	0	312½
9.	Rees John William, of Llanglynin Apr. 1, 1682	3	2	6	156½
10.	Thomas Prichard, of Nant Lleidiog Apr. 1, 1682	3	2	6	156½
11.	Gainor Robert, of Kiltalgarth . . Apr. 1, 1682	3	2	6	156½
12.	Cadwalader Morgan, of Gwernevel Apr. 1, 1682	3	2	6	156½
13.	Thomas Lloyd, of Llangower . . Apr. 1, 1682	3	2	6	156½
14.	William John, of Bettws . . . Apr. 1, 1682	3	2	6	156½
15.	John Watkin, of Gwernevel . . Apr. 1, 1682	3	2	6	156½
16.	Hugh John, of Nant Lleidiog . Mch. 18, 1681	3	2	6	156½
17.	Evan Rees, of Penmaen . . . Mch. 18, 1681	6	5	0	312½
		£100	0	0	5000

Having thus secured land rights in the new Province which would enable them to settle together in one place and at the same time afford means of support, these people made active preparations for the long voyage which was to separate them permanently from their old homes. The first to depart were Edward Jones, Edward Rees, Robert David, William ap Edward and probably his brother John ap Edward, and William John, with their families and servants, who arrived in the Schuylkill River 6 mo. 13, 1682, on the

ship "Lyon," from Liverpool, John Compton, master, and, as we have seen, lost no time in selecting a suitable tract of land for their future homes. Remembering their native county in Wales, they called the new settlement Meirion or Merion, which name, for some time, was confined to the tract under consideration. It extends along the city line from the Schuylkill River to a short distance beyond Overbrook, and northwestward to a point opposite Manayunk, having an average width of two miles. It includes Merion and Narberth on the main line, and Bala and Cynwyd Stations on the Schuylkill division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The old Lancaster Road traverses the tract diagonally for two and a half miles.

The grant from William Penn carried with it the privilege of taking up "in the first great town or city" the proportion of ten acres for every five hundred acres purchased, which in this case amounted to one hundred acres. Edward Jones, in the letter above mentioned, says "y^e town lot is not divided, & therefore we are forced to take up y^e Country lots." We accordingly find that the town lots were not surveyed at that time, and, on account of the urgent demand for "y^e Country land," the remaining four thousand nine hundred acres could not be taken up in one place convenient to the city. It was determined, therefore, to locate half of the grant at once on the Schuylkill River, and have it subdivided so that each purchaser should have half of his allotment there. The draft shows how closely this plan was carried out, the areas of the several lots thereon aggregating two thousand four hundred and forty-four and three-quarters acres.¹ The other moiety of the grant was surveyed in Goshen by virtue of the general warrant for the survey of the Welsh Tract dated 1 mo. 13, 1684, and is shown on the draft of the Welsh Tract at the head of Chester Creek, bearing the name of "Griffith Owen and Comy 2400 acres." The one hundred acres of city lots appurtenant to the grant, denomi-

¹ The actual area, according to modern surveys, is about three thousand two hundred acres.

nated Liberty land, was surveyed in one tract in Blockley 2 mo. 23, 1692.

Upwards of twenty years elapsed before the titles to these Merion and Goshen lands were confirmed by patents, and in the mean time many changes both in ownership and boundaries had been made, either through inheritance from the original owners or by sales or exchanges of lands, with or without formal conveyances. Taking up the subdivisions in the order shown on the draft, the following notes will illustrate some of the changes and furnish the names of subsequent owners, who should also have the credit of being among the first settlers of Merion.

1. *Katherin Thomas y^e Relict of John Thomas 612^a.* John ap Thomas, of Llaithgwn, Commot of Penllyn, trustee with Edward Jones, and owner of a one-fourth interest in the purchase, was not destined to come to Pennsylvania, but died at his home in Wales 3 mo. 3, 1683, having devised his rights in the twelve hundred and fifty acres to his four sons Thomas, Robert, Evan, and Cadwalader John in equal shares. The widow Katherin, with her children, accompanied by Hugh Robert and his wife Jane (ap Owen) and children, his sister Gainer Robert (ap Hugh), and probably Hugh John Thomas, Cadwalader Morgan, and John Roberts, of Caernarvon, arrived at Philadelphia about the middle of November, 1683, on the ship "Morning Star," from Liverpool, Thomas Hayes, master. Katherin Thomas settled upon the tract of six hundred and twelve acres, which had been laid out for her husband the preceding year, and which they called "Gelli yr Cochiad." The records show that she soon acquired other real estate. The following summer she purchased a dwelling-house, "lately erected," with one hundred and fifty acres on the west side of the Schuylkill in Philadelphia, between the lands of Barnabas Willcox and Joseph Harrison. Five years later she bought of Joseph Wood, of Woods Mount, Darby, five hundred acres of land on the Schuylkill, immediately north of the

Merion land, the deed being dated December 10, 1689. This plantation was called "Glanrason," and doubtless was first settled and improved by Katherin Thomas or her sons. It is the tract bearing erroneously the name of William Sharlow on Holme's map. It was, however, first surveyed to William Wood 7 mo. 30, 1684, and confirmed by patent to his son Joseph in 1689. The next tract above, of five hundred acres, was the one surveyed at the same time to Sharlow, and was afterwards called "Mount Ararat Plantation." Robert Jones, son of Katherin, obtained a patent for one hundred and sixty-five acres of the Sharlow tract February 12, 1704. Katherin Thomas died 11 mo. 18, 1697, and her son Evan a month later.

The remainder of the John Thomas purchase was laid out in Goshen, on Chester Creek, between the lands of Hugh Robert and Edward Rees. Thomas, Robert, and Cadwalader Jones obtained a patent for both the Merion and Goshen tracts 11 mo. 3, 1703, the former having been found, on resurvey, to contain six hundred and seventy-nine acres and the latter six hundred and thirty-five acres. Some of these lands still remain in possession of the family.

2. *Hugh Robert 306^a.* Hugh Roberts, of Kiltalgarth, who arrived in Pennsylvania in November, 1683, settled with his family on the tract that had been allotted to him, containing three hundred and six acres. In addition, he bought the share of John Watkin 4 mo. 23, 1684, and the adjoining seventy-six and a half acres of William ap Edward 6 mo. 17, 1694. He soon became an extensive land-owner, the records showing conveyances from John ap John and Thomas Wynne for nine hundred acres, from Peter Young, of Bristol, for five hundred acres, from Francis Cook (in right of James Claypoole) for four hundred acres, and from Wood and Sharlow. These lands were surveyed in the upper part of the Welsh Tract and in Merion and Blockley. The Goshen tract, containing five hundred and forty-nine acres, was surveyed on Ridley Creek, between the lands of

the Jones brothers first mentioned, John Roberts, and Griffith Owen. The upper portion, containing two hundred and ninety-five acres, was sold to Cadwalader Ellis, and the balance, containing on resurvey three hundred and thirty-eight acres, was confirmed by patent to the executors of Hugh Roberts, March 26, 1706. On March 23, 1701, Hugh Roberts obtained a patent for two hundred acres in Blockley, on the old Lancaster Road, which he called "Chestnut Hill," and where he resided until his death 6 mo. 18, 1702. This plantation, with adjoining lands purchased of Wood and Sharlow, was devised to his youngest son, Edward Roberts. A large part of these lands is now within the limits of Fairmount Park, that portion known as George's Hill having been presented to the city by Jesse and Rebecca George, whose ancestors derived their title from Edward Roberts.

Hugh Roberts devised his Merion lands to his sons Robert and Owen, who, on March 26, 1706, obtained patents for them in two tracts containing two hundred and twenty and two hundred and thirty-one acres respectively. By deed dated October 16, 1707, Robert Roberts, then residing in the Province of Maryland, conveyed the above two hundred and twenty acres to Edward Rees, together with ten acres at the head of Mill Creek, which had also been willed to him by his father under the name of "Clean John's Meadow." The tract conveyed to Edward Rees extended along the old Lancaster Road from the Merion Friends' Meeting-House to the junction of the Gulf Road. As to the two hundred and thirty-one acres comprising the easterly end of the original purchase, Ann Roberts, of Nantmell Township, Chester County, widow of Owen Roberts, conveyed the same to Jonathan Jones, of Merion, by lease and release October 13-14, 1726.

3. *William Edward* 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^a. William ap Edward or Bedward, son of Edward ap John, of Cynlas, near Bala, with his wife Jane (ap John ap Edward) and daughters Elizabeth and Katherin, arrived in 1682 on the ship "Lyon," as before

mentioned. The draft shows one hundred and fifty-three and a quarter acres in his name and that of his fellow-passenger Edward Rees, with the division line partly drawn. William ap Edward's half extended from that line to the Schuylkill, with the courses of the side lines changed to conform to a small stream flowing into the river, and on this tract he doubtless built his temporary cabin or dugout in the fall of 1682, in which the family continued to live until their removal to Blockley. The one hundred acres of Liberty land, surveyed in Blockley 2 mo. 23, 1692, as above related, were conveyed by the owners to William ap Edward 10 mo. 27, 1693, which may approximate the date of his removal. Having purchased other rights to Liberty land, he obtained a patent for the whole in one tract of two hundred and seven acres nine perches 3 mo. 4, 1702. The present suburban town of Overbrook is upon this land. William Edward conveyed his original purchase of seventy-six and a half acres in Merion to Hugh Roberts 6 mo. 17, 1694, and his seventy-five acres in Goshen to Robert William January 21, 1703. He continued to reside upon his Blockley plantation until his death in 1714, having devised the same to his only son Edward William, whose wife Ellin or Eleanor was the daughter of David Lawrence, of Haverford. William ap Edward's first wife, Katherin, was a daughter of Robert ap Hugh and therefore a sister of Hugh and Gainor Robert.

4. *Edward Rees* $76\frac{3}{4}$. Edward Rees, of Kiltalgarth, settled in 1682 on the west half of the tract on which his name is associated with that of William Edward on the draft. He purchased one hundred and twenty-five acres of the adjoining land of Thomas Lloyd, the deputy Governor, 5 mo. 5, 1691, and two acres of Edward Jones, which, with his original purchase, were confirmed to him by patent January 1, 1704, the three parcels containing together one hundred and ninety acres. The Merion Meeting-House lot occupies the northeast corner of this patent, being divided

from the main portion by the old Lancaster Road. Having purchased the adjoining plantation on the north, containing two hundred and twenty acres, of Robert Roberts in 1707, as before related, he granted one moiety of both tracts to the use of his son Rees Prees and his wife Sarah, only daughter of David Meredith, late of Plymouth, in a marriage settlement dated August 7, 1708. Edward Rees sold his land in Goshen, together with seventy-eight acres bought of John William in 1697, to Ellis David January 9, 1707-8. This land was on Chester Creek, between the lands of Thomas Jones and brothers and Evan Jones and company, and, with other lands, was confirmed by patent to David Davis, son of Ellis, October 10, 1735. Edward Rees died at his home in Merion in 1728.

5. *Edward Joans 153¹/₄^a.* Edward Jones, of Bala, Chirurgeon, sometimes called Edward Jones, Senior, who arrived in 1682, was trustee with John ap Thomas, and took a leading part in the selection and subdivision of the land in Merion. The draft shows his own allotment as a narrow strip extending from the Schuylkill to the west boundary of the grant, but his patent for one hundred and fifty acres (4 mo. 22, 1703) comprises the west half only of that strip and the west half of the adjoining allotment of Edward Owen, implying an exchange in ownership before the date of the patent. At about the same time (4 mo. 21, 1703) he obtained a patent for the adjacent tract on the south containing one hundred and eighty-eight acres, which he had purchased of Edward Jones, Junior. Dr. Edward Jones and Mary his wife were still living upon their Merion lands in 1731, when they gave them by deed to their son John Jones, who afterwards removed to Philadelphia, and sold the lands to Anthony Tunis in 1741. The road leading eastward from Merion Meeting-House forms part of the north boundary of this tract, which crosses the Pennsylvania Railroad near Narberth Station.

With the above patents to Edward Jones were included

two tracts of one hundred and twenty-five acres and four hundred and two acres in Goshen, located to the eastward of Griffith Owen's land, the title to which was derived from his original purchase and rights bought of Edward Jones, Junior, and Richard ap Thomas. He sold three hundred acres of these lands to Robert Williams in 1707 and the balance to Ellis Williams in 1720. He also held a patent for one hundred and sixty-one acres in Blockley on the old Lancaster Road, adjoining the Merion line, and bounded by lands of William Edward, Jonathan Wynne, and Hugh Roberts. Dr. Edward Jones died in 1737, aged ninety-two years.

6. *Edward Owen 153 $\frac{1}{4}$ ^a.* The time of the arrival of Edward Owen is not known, but at the date of his deed (April 1, 1682) he is mentioned therein as *late* of Doleyserre in the county of Merioneth, and may have been in Pennsylvania or on his way there at that early period. At that time the Merion lands had not been surveyed, which may account for his settlement at Duck Creek in New Castle County, at which place he resided when he executed (1 mo. 9, 1684-5) an assignment of his interest in his three hundred and twelve and a half acres to his brother Griffith Owen, "Practitioner in Physick," who in the mean time had settled upon the Merion allotment. By deed dated 1 mo. 1, 1694, Dr. Griffith Owen conveyed the latter to Robert David, who owned the adjoining tract. It then comprised the east half of the lands of Edward Jones and Edward Owen, as shown upon the old draft. Griffith Owen, having purchased other land rights of Richard Davis, of Denbigh, and of the Commissioners of Property, had the whole surveyed in one tract in Goshen containing seven hundred and seventy-five acres, which was confirmed to him by patent December 13, 1703. The Goshen Friends' Meeting-House and graveyard are located near the middle of this tract, the land having been granted by Griffith Owen to trustees for those uses. He afterwards conveyed thirty-three acres to Robert William,

the deed being dated October 21, 1707. He also bought four hundred and forty-one acres in Goshen of John Fincher November 17, 1705, a tract which had been formerly surveyed to Hugh Roberts, but resurveyed and patented to Fincher by order of the Commissioners May 27, 1705. Griffith Owen devised this land to his four daughters, Sarah Minshall, Rebecca Minshall, Jane Coppock, and Ann Whip-pain, and the large tract to his three sons, John, Edward, and Griffith Owen, who in 1725 sold it to Stephen Beaks, of West Town. At that time the eldest son, John, was a "mariner," and Edward and Griffith "practicioners in phys-ick" in Philadelphia. Dr. Griffith Owen's will is dated 1 mo. 15, 1716.

7. *Edward Joans Jur 153 $\frac{1}{4}$ ^a.* John ap Edward, who proba-bly arrived with his brother William on the ship "Lyon" in 1682, died the following year, and his eldest son, Evan, to whom his three hundred and twelve and a half acres had been devised, having also died, the land descended to his surviving son and heir at law, Edward ap John, who was commonly called Edward Jones, Junior, to distinguish him from Edward Jones, Senior, the surgeon. The Merion allotment was trav-ersed by the old Lancaster Road, and extended across the present line of the Pennsylvania Railroad between Merion and Narberth Station. Edward Jones, Junior, soon after attaining his majority, conveyed both his Merion and Goshen lands to Edward Jones, Senior, 2 mo. 13, 1703, as before mentioned.

8. *Robert David 148 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^a.* Robert David, of Gwernevel, settled on the tract bearing his name on the draft in the fall of 1682 and lived there for fifty years. Having purchased the adjoining one hundred and fifty acres on the north (1 mo. 1, 1694) of Dr. Griffith Owen, he sold off twenty-five acres to Richard Walter in 1694 and obtained a patent for the remainder, containing two hundred and eighty acres, 5 mo. 20, 1703. In addition to his original purchase, Robert David bought one moiety, or one hundred and fifty six and a quarter

acres, of that of Evan Rees, of Penmaen, 5 mo. 28, 1688, seventy-five acres of which he sold to Richard Walter December 1, 1694. The balance, together with his own rights and land purchased of Richard Thomas, was surveyed in one tract of three hundred and forty-six acres in Goshen and included in the patent above mentioned. Robert David died in October, 1732, having devised his plantations in Merion and Goshen to his only son Thomas David. The Goshen land was located on Chester Creek, between the tracts of Griffith Owen and John Roberts.

9. *Rees Joans* 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ ^a. Rees John William, of Llanglynin, commonly appearing in the records as Rees John or Jones, arrived with his wife Hannah and three children on the ship "Vine," of Liverpool, 7 mo. 17, 1684. Before leaving Wales he had purchased (July 16, 1684) the rights of Thomas Prichard to one hundred and fifty-six and a quarter acres, so that he was entitled, in all, to three hundred and twelve and a half acres. He settled upon the tract bearing the name of Thomas Richard on the draft, and which includes the present site of Merion Station. By deed dated 4 mo. 18, 1694, he conveyed seventy-six and a half acres of his land on the Schuylkill to Cadwalader Morgan, who owned the adjacent land. Rees John William died in 1702, having devised his dwelling and plantation in Merion to his son Richard Jones, and his land in Goshen to his sons Evan and John Jones. The latter tract was on Chester Creek, between the lands of David Davis and Richard ap Thomas.

Richard Jones (November 8, 1720) bought thirty-nine and a half acres adjoining his Merion land, of John Roberts, a nephew of Thomas Lloyd, of Llangower, and having removed to Goshen, he and his wife Rebecca, by lease and release dated June 26-27, 1729, conveyed their Merion plantation, then containing one hundred and fifty-five acres, to Hugh Evans, in Merion. His tract of one hundred and fifty-seven acres in Goshen adjoined that of his brothers Evan and John, and was bounded by the lands of Griffith

54 *The Lands of Edward Jones and Company in Merion.*

Owen and Thomas Lloyd. The title to a portion of this tract was derived from his uncle Evan John William, a purchaser under Richard Davies.

10. *Thomas Richard* $76\frac{1}{2}^a$. Thomas ap Richard, or Prichard, did not come to Pennsylvania, but assigned his rights in the purchase to Rees John William July 16, 1684, as above related.

11. *Gaynor Robert* $76\frac{1}{2}^a$. Gainor Robert, of Kiltalgarth, spinster, was a passenger, with her brother Hugh Robert, on the ship "Morning Star." She became the wife of John Roberts, of Caernarvon, 1 mo. 20, 1784. John Roberts arrived at Philadelphia 9 mo. 16, 1683, probably also on the "Morning Star," and settled at the place he called Pencoid, which is on the easterly end of the tract bearing the name of Evan Rees on the draft, which land he held in right of his wife's original purchase, and it has ever since continued in possession of the family. Under the notice of Robert David (No. 8) it was mentioned that Evan Rees, of Penmaen, by deed dated 5 mo. 28, 1683, had assigned one moiety of his purchase to Robert David, the Merion portion of which was the half of the tract, or seventy-six and a half acres, next the Schuylkill. But as this half was soon after in possession of John Roberts and wife, and the original tract of Gainor Robert, of the same area, in the ownership of Robert David, we may, in the absence of records, infer that an exchange of the lands was made at about that time. By deed dated December 1, 1694, Robert David conveyed the last-mentioned tract (originally Gaynor Robert's), with twenty-five acres adjacent, to Richard Walter, who obtained a patent for the same 4 mo. 8, 1703, the area on resurvey proving to be one hundred and seventeen acres. This land is on the old Lancaster Road about half a mile north of the city line.

John Roberts purchased (7 mo. 7, 1687) the Goshen allotments of Hugh John and Cadwalader Morgan, containing

one hundred and fifty-six acres, which, with the land there in right of his wife, was resurveyed by warrant dated 10 mo. 22, 1701, and found to contain two hundred and sixty-two acres. This land was on Chester Creek, between the large tract of Hugh Roberts on the east and the land of Robert David on the west.

12. *Cadwalader Morgan* $76\frac{1}{2}^a$. Cadwalader Morgan, of Gwernevel, also probably a passenger on the "Morning Star" in 1683, settled with his family on his Merion allotment on the Schuylkill, and increased his holding by purchase of the adjoining seventy-six and a half acres of Rees John William on the north and west, and the seventy-six and a half acres of John Williams (son of William John) on the southeast, the deeds being dated 4 mo. 18, 1694. This land was all resurveyed in one tract of two hundred and twenty-three and a half acres in 1701. Cadwalader Morgan bought the adjoining land of Hugh Jones (Hugh John Thomas), containing ninety-two acres, January 19, 1707-8, and on May 30, 1709, sold both tracts to Robert Evans. These lands afterwards passed into possession of the Roberts family. Cadwalader Morgan died in Merion in 1711.

13. *Thomas Lloyd* $76\frac{1}{2}^a$. Thomas Lloyd, of Llangower Parish, Penllyn, devised his share in the purchase to his nephew John Roberts, who sold the east end of the Merion tract, containing thirty-seven and a half acres, to Griffith John prior to 1703, and the west end, containing thirty-nine and a half acres, to Richard Jones November 8, 1720. At that time John Roberts and Mary his wife lived in Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia. John Roberts held about one hundred and fifty-three acres in Goshen, half in right of Thomas Lloyd and half through a grant or gift from Evan John William, who had purchased one hundred and fifty-six and a quarter acres of Richard Davies in 1682. Thomas Lloyd did not emigrate to Pennsylvania.

14. *William Joans* $76\frac{1}{2}^a$. It is not certainly known that William John, of Bettws, ever settled upon his Merion allotment. His nuncupative will, proved 1 mo. 1, 1685, furnishes us with the names of his four children, John, Alice, Katherine, and Gwen William, who had chosen Hugh Roberts and John Roberts, of Merion, feoffees in trust. By deed poll dated 4 mo. 18, 1694, the son John William conveyed the Merion tract to Cadwalader Morgan, and the seventy-eight acres in Goshen to Edward Rees 6 mo. 13, 1697, who sold the same to Ellis David January 9, 1707-8.

15. *John Watkin* $76\frac{1}{2}^a$. John Watkin, of Gwernevel, Bachelor, by deed dated 4 mo. 23, 1684, conveyed his Merion and Goshen lands to Hugh Roberts, who (5 mo. 26, 1688) conveyed the seventy-six and a half acres in Merion, shown upon the draft, to Abel Thomas, who was probably the first settler thereon.

16. *Hugh John Thomas* $76\frac{1}{2}^a$. Hugh John Thomas, of Nant Lleidiog, Parish of Llanvawr, commonly known as Hugh Jones, and probably a passenger on the ship "Morning Star," settled upon the tract allotted to him soon after his arrival. He obtained a patent for his land November 8, 1703, the resurvey making the area ninety-two acres. Hugh Jones removed to Plymouth, and by deed dated January 19, 1707-8, in which his son-in-law Rowland Richard joined, he conveyed his Merion plantation to Cadwalader Morgan. Hugh Jones sold his seventy-eight acres in Goshen to John Roberts, of Pencoyd, as before related.

17. *Evan Rees* $153\frac{1}{4}^a$. Evan Rees, of Penmaen, by deed dated July 28, 1683, conveyed one moiety of his three hundred and twelve and a half acres to Robert David and one moiety to Griffith John, and his name is no further associated with the settlement of Merion. The moiety conveyed to Robert David has already been noticed. Griffith John, having purchased, in addition, thirty-seven and a half

acres of John Roberts, the nephew of Thomas Lloyd, obtained a patent for the whole in one tract of one hundred and ninety-two acres November 8, 1703. This land was on the old Lancaster Road, next the city line, and included the easterly ends of the allotments of Thomas Lloyd and John Watkin and part of the west half of that of Evan Rees, as shown on the draft. Griffith John was a son of John ap Evan, and therefore first cousin to Jane (ap Owen), the wife of Hugh Roberts. He was the first settler on his Merion land, and resided there until his death in 1707. He devised his dwelling and plantation to his son John Griffith, who married Grace Foulke, and whose descendants continued to occupy the land for many years.